



Space, Missile, Command, and Control

TAC PERSONNEL MASTER QUESTION FILE

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This pamphlet implements AFI 13-102, *Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) and Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Training and Evaluation Procedures*. It contains a bank of questions, answers and source references used during the mission status certification process to ensure individuals possess needed skills and knowledge. The information in this study guide applies to individuals filling ASOC and TACP duty positions and units conducting training and evaluation of personnel performing Terminal Attack Control duties. Actual testing will begin 1 December 1997.

1. When using IR systems in a CAS mission, clouds and fog have \_\_\_\_\_ effect on system employment.

- a. no
- b. slight
- c. extreme
- d. enhancing

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg.3-7

2. Shifting datum planes between the final update point and the target can cause errors in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. vertical
- b. lateral
- c. both vertical and lateral
- d. none, it is not a factor

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg. 3-27

3. When considering the enemy element of METT-T, the terminal controller is interested in enemy composition and likely course of action. The following are also considerations except \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. electronic warfare ability
- b. disposition
- c. capabilities
- d. logistical sustainment capability

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-2

4. When considering the troops and support available element of METT-T in mission planning, the Terminal Attack Controller should consider \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. electronic warfare support
- b. SEAD availability
- c. tanker support availability
- d. both A & B

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-3

5. Directives issued by military authorities that spell out the circumstances and limitations under which U.S. forces which initiate and/or continue actions against the enemy are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Special Instructions (SPINS)
- b. Operations Orders (OPORDS)
- c. Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- d. General Orders

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. GL-11

6. The ground FAC must consider mission, terrain, weather, troops and support available, and time (METT-T) when planning CAS missions. What is the primary planning consideration within the enemy element of METT-T?

- a. Understanding their objective and commanders intent.
- b. Their capability to disrupt command and control operations.
- c. The flight routes that maximize use of terrain masking.
- d. That combat operations are synchronized to maximize effects of combat power.

Answer: B Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-2

7. If conditions preclude briefing an entire BDA report, what should be sent as the abbreviated report?

- a. target coordinates and specific results
- b. specific results and successful/unsuccessful
- c. time-over-target and successful/unsuccessful
- d. successful/unsuccessful

Answer: D Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-37

8. Which of the following weather factors have the greatest effect on target thermal contrast or IR transmission?

- a. surface wind speed
- b. water vapor
- c. precipitation
- d. smoke

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg. 3-7

9. The authority for employing CAS assets throughout the battlefield belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. S2/G2
- b. S3/G3
- c. ALO
- d. Ground Commander

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-3

10. Who can give you the status of fire support?

- a. FSE
- b. Avn LNO
- c. S2/G2
- d. Ground Commander

Answer: A Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 8-11

11. Who do you go to for threat locations?

- a. Ground Commander
- b. FSE
- c. S2/G2
- d. ADA

Answer: C Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 3-4

12. Who can authorize targets in the absence of the commander?

- a. FSE
- b. S2/G2
- c. XO
- d. S3/G3

Answer: D Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 3-6

13. Who do you talk with to keep aircraft from being shot down by friendly fire?

- a. S3/G3
- b. NGLO
- c. Ground Commander
- d. ADA

Answer: D Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 8-12

14. Who would you talk about for JAAT mission planning?

- a. ADA
- b. Avn LNO
- c. NGLO
- d. S-2/G-2

Answer: B Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 3-20

15. Who do you see about coordinating SEAD?

- a. FSE
- b. S-3/G-3
- c. S-2/G-2
- d. Avn LNO

Answer: A Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 8-11

16. The S-2/G-2 is responsible for keeping the commander informed and fully briefed on matters pertaining to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. preparation of plans and orders
- b. operations and training
- c. threat suppression
- d. combat intelligence/counter-intelligence

Answer: D Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 3-4

17. Who is responsible for assisting other staff elements in analyzing enemy ADA capabilities?

- a. S-3/G-3
- b. FSE
- c. ADA
- d. ALO

Answer: C Ref: FM 101-5 pg. 3-19

18. Who do you coordinate with when you are in a troops-in-contact situation and there is a risk to friendly forces?

- a. Ground Commander
- b. S-3/G-3
- c. FSE
- d. S-2/G-2

Answer: A Ref: USAFEP 50-9 pg. 56

19. While integrating CAS with other supporting fires and maneuver, the goal is to achieve the desired effect without \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. suspending the use of any of the supporting arms
- b. unnecessarily delaying the scheme of maneuver
- c. compromising mission objectives
- d. both A and C

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-9

20. When CAS is requested, the FSE/FSCC of the requesting unit (battalion, regiment, brigade or division) informs other concerned FSE/FSCC and all supporting arms units as quickly as possible of details of the mission. At this time, the FSE/FSCC will pass \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. time of arrival on station and TOT or TTT
- b. mission number
- c. request number
- d. both B and C

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-9

21. What type of surface fires do ground units primarily use to support CAS missions?

- a. "at my command" and "fire for effect"
- b. high angle/low angle
- c. SEAD and marking rounds
- d. smoke and WP

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-9

22. The two types of boundaries used in a fire support coordination area are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. altitude and time
- b. distance and time
- c. altitude and distance
- d. permissive and restrictive

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-7

23. What is **NOT** an acceptable way of marking a target?

- a. laser designator
- b. signal mirror
- c. machine gun
- d. mortars

Answer: B Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-7

24. The standard Call-for-Fire consists of \_\_\_\_\_ parts sent in \_\_\_\_\_ transmissions.

- a. 3,2
- b. 5,3
- c. 6,3
- d. 6,2

Answer: C Ref: USAFEP 50-9 pg. 12-14

25. The FDC will tell the observer the number of rounds and tubes that will fire the mission. This phase of the Call-For-Fire is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. method of engagement
- b. method of fire and control
- c. message to observer
- d. none of the above

Answer: C Ref: USAFEP 50-9 pg. 15

26. Azimuth corrections will be given in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. degrees
- b. mils
- c. meters
- d. feet

Answer: B      Ref: USAFEP 50-9 pg. 14

27. Which statement is most true regarding Suppression of Enemy Air Defense?

- a. If you SEAD your aircraft can fly wherever they want.
- b. SEAD missions guarantee aircraft immunity from enemy air defenses.
- c. Shoving your SEAD down the enemy's throat will leave a bad taste in their mouths.
- d. SEAD missions do not guarantee aircraft immunity from Enemy Air Defenses.

Answer: D      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-9

28. Who has primary execution authority for SEAD on the portion of the battlefield where CAS is usually used?

- a. the ALO/ETAC
- b. the Air Force
- c. the Army
- d. aircraft

Answer: C      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-10

29. Airspace Coordination Areas (ACAs) are used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. ensure the effective use of indirect supporting fires
- b. ensure aircrew safety
- c. both A and B.
- d. only B

Answer: C      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-11

30. What are two types of Airspace Coordination Areas (ACAs)?

- a. informal and semi-formal
- b. formal and informal
- c. semi-formal and formal
- d. none of the above

Answer: B      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-10 & IV-11

31. Who establishes formal ACAs \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the airspace control authority
- b. the appropriate ground commander
- c. the S-3 (air)
- d. all the above

Answer: A      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-10

32. Informal ACAs can be established using separation plans and may be established by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. any ALO/ETAC
- b. any maneuver commander
- c. battalion FSO
- d. brigade S-3 (Air)

Answer: B      Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-11

33. Aircraft and surface fires may be separated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. distance
- b. time
- c. either/all of the above
- d. none of the above

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-11

34. What is meant by "**Lateral Separation**"?

- a. Aircraft and firing units engage separate targets and the CAS target is along G/T line.
- b. Aircraft fly above the maximum or below the minimum altitude of rounds being fired.
- c. Target separated by at least 500 meters, and aircraft will not cross the G/T line.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-12

35. Which of the following is the most restrictive form of separation for aircrews.

- a. lateral separation
- b. altitude separation
- c. altitude and lateral separation
- d. time separation

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. IV-13

36. The two employment methods used by a Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT) are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sectored and combined
- b. sectored and sequential
- c. sectored and simultaneous
- d. sectored and random

Answer: A Ref: USAFEP 50-20 pg. 3-1

37. Which is not an engagement method used in the employment of JAAT?

- a. sequential
- b. random
- c. simultaneous
- d. spatial

Answer: D Ref: USAFEP 50-20 pg. 3-1

38. When advising your ADA officer of incoming friendly CAS what things must you include?

- a. The TOT and the route the aircraft will take.
- b. Mission number and aircraft ordnance.
- c. The route the aircraft will take and aircraft ordnance.
- d. The TOT and aircraft ordnance.

Answer: A Ref: FM 44-100 pg. 5-12

39. When selecting an IP for a mission, you should consider the run-in speed of the fighters and provide at least a \_\_\_\_\_ second run-in.

- a. 30
- b. 60
- c. 90
- d. 120

Answer: B Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-23 (1993)

40. For an F-16 aircraft performing CAS, the Initial Point selected should be located at least \_\_\_\_\_ miles from the target.

- a. 4
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 20

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-23 (1993)

41. Distance from IP to TGT should be stated as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. kilometers and tenths (i.e. 15.5 KM)
- b. nautical miles and tenths (i.e. 8.3 NM)
- c. nautical miles and fractions (i.e. 12 1/2 NM)
- d. rounded off to the closest nautical mile (i.e. 7NM)

Answer: B Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-23 (1993)

42. If you intend to use a LASER during a CAS mission, where in the J-Fire 9-line and what information would you pass to the fighter?

- a. Pass the four-digit LASER code and LASER-to-TGT line in the remarks section.
- b. Pass the four digit LASER code and LASER-to-TGT line in the type mark section.
- c. Have the fighter contact the LASER designation team for code sequence and grid location.
- d. Pass the four-digit LASER code in the target mark section and the LASER-to-TGT line in the remarks section.

Answer: B Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-3

43. Normally, when briefing friendly positions on line eight of the CAS brief, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. pass the pilot a six-digit grid coordinate
- b. give distance in meters and cardinal direction to the target
- c. give distance in meters and cardinal direction from the target
- d. brief them as "No Factor" if they are outside the 0.1 PI risk estimate for the weapon being used

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-23

44. In what section of the CAS brief would you tell the fighters to expect clearance for ordnance release?

- a. hazards
- b. remarks
- c. initial point
- d. fighter check-in

Answer: B Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-24

45. Which of the following would **NOT** be briefed to the pilots as a hazard in the **REMARKS** section of the J-Fire CAS briefing form?

- a. "S-60, 2 km north"
- b. "cloud ceiling 2500 AGL"
- c. "high terrain to the south"
- d. "radio tower 2 km northeast"

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-3



46. Which of the following is **NOT** passed in the remarks section of the J-Fire CAS brief?

- a. hazards
- b. threats
- c. laser target line
- d. attack restrictions

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-3

47. Heading from the IP to the target should be stated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. mils
- b. degrees(grid)
- c. degrees(true)
- d. degrees(magnetic)

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-3

48. Target elevation on the J-Fire CAS briefing form is expressed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. meters AGL
- b. meters MSL
- c. feet AGL
- d. feet MSL

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-3

49. The offset restriction applies to the aircraft from the time they \_\_\_\_\_ until they have \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. depart the IP, returned to the IP
- b. arrive at the IP, returned to the IP
- c. depart the IP, released their ordnance on the target and/or have commenced a target pull-off maneuver
- d. entered the target area, released their ordnance on the target and/or have commenced a target pull-off maneuver

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-24

50. How soon should a WP marking round impact the target prior to the aircraft's TOT/TTT?

- a. 15 to 30 seconds
- b. 30 to 45 seconds
- c. 1:30 to 2 minutes
- d. 3 to 4 minutes

Answer: B Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-4

51. Which of the following is **MANDATORY** prior to the execution of a Close Air Support (CAS) mission?

- a. target marking
- b. friendly marking
- c. threat suppression
- d. abort code

Answer: D Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-21

52. When briefing CAS aircraft you should always attempt to tell them when they will get final clearance, if it is not given at the IP by announcing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "cleared hot on final"
- b. "expect clearance on final"
- c. "on final you'll be cleared hot"
- d. " expect to be cleared hot on final"

Answer: B Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-24

53. To preclude heads-down time in the target area, who should establish an abort code?

- a. ASOC, during mission approval
- b. TAC-A, during check-in
- c. flight-lead during check-in
- d. FAC/ETAC, during 9-line brief

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-11

54. Which of the following weapon systems can be delivered nearest to friendly troops?

- a. MK-20
- b. GAU-8 30mm
- c. AGM-65
- d. MK-82HD

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. G-4

55. Which of the following munition loads would render the maximum effects on a column of twenty stationary tanks on a road?

- a. 4/CBU-87
- b. 4/CBU-89
- c. 4/MK-83LD
- d. 6/MK-82HD(proximity fused)

Answer: A Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol III, pg. 2-7

56. Which of the following weapons would be most effective against a tank fitted with reactive armor?

- a. 30MM API
- b. MK-82HD
- c. CBU-87
- d. MK-20 Rockeye

Answer: A Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol III, pg. 2-9

57. Which of the following would **NOT** normally be a good target mark?

- a. burning vehicle
- b. mortar WP round
- c. artillery HE round
- d. illumination flare

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-29

58. What is the term used by the pilot to indicate that he has acquired the laser spot and has a good laser lock-on?

- a. spot
- b. laser on
- c. terminate
- d. good lock-on

Answer: A Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-34

59. After the pilot gives you the "**laser On**" call, you will continue to laze the target until weapons impact, you hear the "**Terminate**" call, or for \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.

- a. 10
- b. 15
- c. 20
- d. 30

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-34

60. What method of target location is the best way to mark a CAS target that is moving?

- a. loft bombing
- b. WP smoke mark
- c. level bombing run-in
- d. laser designation

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-17

61. When illuminating a target with an IR pointer, the mark should appear \_\_\_\_\_ seconds prior to scheduled CAS ordnance impact.

- a. 10-20
- b. 20-30
- c. 30-45
- d. 50-60

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-6

62. When IR pointers are employed, ground forces must hear the pilot call "**visual**" in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. confirm the controller's position is positively identified
- b. confirm the aircraft has acquired IR/laser energy
- c. confirm the pilot has a positive target identification
- d. confirm weather conditions are not a factor

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-13

63. Which of the following are night IR CAS brevity terms?

- a. ten seconds, laser on, spot, shift, and terminate
- b. visual, contact, and tally
- c. visual, contact, sparkle, music, and terminator
- d. rope, visual, contact, snake, sparkle, tally, steady, and stop

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-14

64. Which color smoke grenade should be avoided as a friendly position mark since it could be confused with target marks?

- a. red
- b. green
- c. white
- d. yellow

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-31

65. What is a problem associated with using a strobe light as a friendly position mark?

- a. useful only at night
- b. cannot be made directional
- c. difficult to see from the air
- d. can be easily confused with groundfire

Answer: D Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-31

66. Since \_\_\_\_\_ smoke grenades have traditionally functioned as distress or abort signals, their use as friendly position marks should be avoided.

- a. red
- b. green
- c. white
- d. yellow

Answer: A Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol VIII, pg. 4-31

67. In addition to cardinal direction, final corrections in order to assist the fighters to acquire the target during a CAS mission includes a common distance reference from \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the relative position of the aircraft
- b. the friendly position
- c. the enemy position
- d. ordnance impact or other recognizable reference point

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-8

68. The preferred method of controlling aircraft in which the FAC/ETAC can identify friendly positions, observe the target, target marks, and fighters, and clear or abort based on what he sees is called \_\_\_\_\_ control.

- a. direct
- b. indirect
- c. positive
- d. emergency

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-9

69. Controlling agencies to which a BDA report can be sent do not include which of the following?

- a. ASOC
- b. A2C2
- c. AWACS
- d. ABCCC

Answer: B Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. II-16

70. What are the three categories for weapons delivery and employment during night/limited visibility close air support missions?

- a. visual, system-aided, and NVG
- b. visual, LASER, FLIR
- c. radar, LASER, FLIR
- d. illumination, radar beacon, IR

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-13

71. Which of the following is not considered to be a method of system-aided employment?

- a. radar and beacon
- b. LASER, FLIR, and television
- c. selector strike beacon (SSB)
- d. NVG, IR Pointer

Answer: D Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-13

72. When laser target designators are employed, ground forces must hear the word \_\_\_\_\_, meaning the aircraft has acquired the laser energy.

- a. spot
- b. tally
- c. stop
- d. visual

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-13

73. When using IR pointer/illuminators, indicate the target mark type on line 7 of the J-Fire CAS briefing form with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. IR or IR pointer and pointer target line
- b. IR pointer only
- c. "Sparkle" and pointer target line
- d. "Sparkle" only

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-13

74. What two elements are used during CAS missions for ordnance adjustment?

- a. direction and distance
- b. direction and time
- c. distance and time
- d. time and impact point

Answer : A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-8

75. Ordnance corrections are normally given from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. last ordnance impact, target
- b. target, last ordnance impact
- c. last ordnance impact, friendless position
- d. friendless position, last ordnance impact

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-8

76. The two levels of weapons release authority are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. positive control, reasonable assurance
- b. direct control, indirect control
- c. direct control, reasonable assurance
- d. positive control, direct control

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-9

77. What type of control should be executed to the maximum extent?

- a. positive control
- b. direct control
- c. reasonable control
- d. indirect control

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-9

78. When is normally the only time that the term "**Continue Dry**" will be used during a CAS mission?

- a. only during training exercises
- b. when ordnance release is not authorized
- c. to allow fighters to execute a suppression mission
- d. only during low threat missions to allow fighters to make a pass to size up the situation

Answer: B Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg. A1-4

79. When controlling USMC/USN aircraft you must be aware that they work under the concept of "reasonable assurance" which means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. they assume hot clearance at the end of the nine-line brief if none is specifically stated
- b. all clearance must be accomplished by an authorization code
- c. no oral clearance to drop/fire is required if the aircraft has reasonable assurance the attack will not inflict friendly casualties
- d. all clearances must be confirmed and acknowledged prior to any delivery of ordnance to provide "reasonable assurance" that clearance has been given and is valid

Answer: C Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-10

80. Unless the tactical situation dictates otherwise, the safety zone for a laser attack heading is a \_\_\_\_\_ fan whose appendix is at the target and extends \_\_\_\_\_ either side.

- a. 20 degrees, 10 degrees
- b. 30 degrees, 15 degrees
- c. 50 degrees, 25 degrees
- d. 60 degrees, 30 degrees

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-16

81. The optimal attack zone for a laser attack heading is a \_\_\_\_\_ fan which extends \_\_\_\_\_ either side of the target-to-laser line.

- a. 120 degrees, 60 degrees
- b. 60 degrees, 30 degrees
- c. 90 degrees, 45 degrees
- d. 30 degrees, 15 degrees

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-16

82. Due to the possibility of false target indications, laser attack headings should always avoid the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. target-to-laser designator safety zone
- b. laser-to-target zone
- c. target-to-laser designator, plus or minus the safety zone
- d. all laser operations

Answer: A Ref: JP 3-09.3 pg. V-16

83. What does the term "**AS FRAGGED**" mean?

- a. Fighter, FAC, mission package, or agency will be performing exactly as stated by the Air Tasking Order(ATO).
- b. Mission number and time have changed.
- c. Mission number and time are the same, but aircraft have changed.
- d. The aircraft is not coming.

Answer: A Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg. A1-1

84. What does the term "**CONTINUE DRY**" mean?

- a. Proceed with pass and expend all ordnance.
- b. Proceed to IP and hold.
- c. Proceed with pass and expend no ordnance
- d. Continue to contact point.

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, pg. A1-4

85. What does the term "**JOKER**" mean?

- a. The aircraft is out of ordnance.
- b. The pilot cannot see the target.
- c. The aircraft munitions are not armed.
- d. The aircraft is almost out of fuel and needs to end mission so it can depart.

Answer: D Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, A1-7

86. When the pilot calls "**RIFLE**" what does that mean?

- a. The aircraft is being shot at.
- b. The aircraft is firing rockets.
- c. The aircraft has launched an AGM-65 Maverick.
- d. The aircraft is out of ordnance.

Answer: C Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, A1-9

87. What does the term "**WINCHESTER**" mean?

- a. The aircraft is shooting guns.
- b. The aircraft is launching an AGM-65 Maverick.
- c. The aircraft is out of fuel and needs to RTB.
- d. The aircraft is out of ordnance.

Answer: D Ref: MCM 3-1 Vol I, A1-13

88. What is the standard FAC-to-Fighter brief format for the Central Region?

- a. Form 1972
- b. Aircen Form 8001
- c. 9 line
- d. CR FAC Brief

Answer: D Ref: Aircen Manual 80-2

89. On the standard FAC-to-Fighter brief format for the Central Region, what items must the mission leader read back?

- a. IP, target location, target indications, attack clearance
- b. IP, target indications, mandatory attack heading, attack clearance
- c. IP, target location, mandatory attack heading, friendly forces
- d. Target location, mandatory attack heading, friendly forces, attack clearance

Answer: C Ref: Aircen Manual 80-2

90. What brief is given to the FAC by the aircraft as they check-in?

- a. CAS Check-In Briefing
- b. 9-Line
- c. 15-Line Briefing
- d. All of the above

Answer: A Ref: Aircen Manual 80-2

91. What is not an additional item in the CR FAC Brief?

- a. Target indications
- b. Target location
- c. Weather
- d. Threats

Answer: B Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2

92. According to AIRM 80-2 the proper call to "abort" an aircraft is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "abort, abort, abort (abort code)"
- b. "stop (abort code), stop (abort code), stop (abort code)"
- c. "stop, stop, stop (abort code)"
- d. "abort (abort code), abort (abort code), abort (abort code)"

Answer: B Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2 pg. 4-5

93. According to AIRM 80-2 the proper call to clear the aircrew to continue simulated attack without releasing ordnance is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "cleared hot"
- b. "continue dry"
- c. "cleared dry"
- d. "continue hot"

Answer: C Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2 pg. 4-5

94. According to AIRM 80-2 each line of the CR FAC Briefing is identified by an alphabetic character, A through O.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2 pg. 4-7

95. According to AIRM 80-2 when giving line "D", Target Location, of the CR FAC Briefing you will give UTM grid unless the mission leader requests LAT/LONGs during check-in.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2 pg. 4-8

96. Which of the following would be least effective when using lateral separation between aircraft and artillery ?

- a. Grid Line
- b. Ridge
- c. Road
- d. River

Answer: A Ref: USAFE AGOS ETAC Guide pg. 27

97. Which is a form of Final Control ?

- a. Direct Control
- b. Indirect Control
- c. Procedural Control
- d. All of the Above

Answer: D Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2



98. The Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL) applies to which of the following ?

- a. only to fixed wing aircraft engaging in air to air operations
- b. to all fires of air, land, and sea weapons systems using any type ammunition against surface targets
- c. to any air to surface or surface to surface ammunition that may impact follow on ground operations
- d. only to surface to surface weapons systems

Answer: B Ref: J-Pub 3-0 Chap 3, pg. 34

99. When operating at Grafenwoehr Range which of the following is **NOT** an authorized response by the RCO to the "In" call by the aircraft ?

- a. Continue
- b. Cleared Hot or Dry
- c. Stop, Stop, Stop
- d. Knock it off, Knock it off, Knock it off

Answer: D Ref: USAFER 55-45

100. In the event of an Aircraft Mishap while operating on Grafenwoehr Range the RCO will complete the following action.

- a. cease all air operations and direct remaining aircraft to depart the range
- b. note the crash position, call-sign, aircraft type, and unit
- c. notify GTA Range Control and initiate crash and rescue services
- d. All of the Above

Answer: D Ref USAFER 55-45

101. A FAC who has not controlled a mission during a 12 month period is considered non-combat ready and can only become combat ready by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. after complete theoretical instruction
- b. four supervised successfully controlled missions
- c. five successful passes to include one abort
- d. Both A and B

Answer: D Ref: Aircent Manual 80-2

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